UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24196
26 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note of 3 June 1992, has the honour to communicate to him the following information on the implementation of paragraphs 4 to 9 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

The Chinese Government has always been committed to the strict implementation of Security Council resolutions. After the adoption of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), the Chinese Government immediately issued an official circular which stipulated that all Chinese departments concerned should comply with all relevant provisions of the resolution. All these departments have strictly honoured the stipulations of the Government.

92-28144 3454e (E) 290692 300692

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24197
28 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 12 June 1991, at 1950 hours, Iraqi forces disembarked ammunition boxes from an IFA vehicle at the geographical coordinates of 418-081 on the map of Khosravi.

2. On 12 June 1991, from 0800 hours to 1200 hours, a number of Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 104-731 on the map of Mehran, planted mines along the road for 150 metres.

3. On 14 June 1991, at 2000 hours, three Iraqi forces were approaching an Iranian observation post at the geographical coordinates of 718-221 on the map of Halaleh; they ran back when an illuminating mine was activated.

4. On 15 June 1991, a patrol unit penetrated Darkhourd bridge at the geographical coordinates of 425-335 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin and a number of Iraqi forces began advancing from Ahangaran pass at the geographical coordinates of 672-244 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

5. On 14 June 1991, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 32-70 on the map of Kuh-Gach.

6. On 15 June 1991, 30 Iraqi forces cleared up an area at the geographical coordinates of 496-497 and 489-509 on the map of Sumar.

7. On 14-16 June 1991, Iraqi forces began planting mines around 300 to 500 metres long at the geographical coordinates of 42-63 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

8. On 17 June 1991, at 0800 hours, a number of Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal at the geographical coordinates of 590-330 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

9. On 18 June 1991, two bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 107-723 and 107-721 on the map of Mehran.

10. On 24 June 1991, Iraqi forces planted mines 60 metres in depth and 100 metres in width at the geographical coordinates of 706-212 on the map of Chazabeh.

11. On 30 June 1991, at 1600 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Agh-Dagh fired several Dush-K shells which fell at the geographical coordinates of 490-256 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

12. On 6 July 1991, a group bunker was restored by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 591-361 on the map of Sumar.

13. On 9 July 1991, four Iraqi forces were observed penetrating at the geographical coordinates of 289-823 on the map of Nahr Anbar.

14. On 11 July 1991, 10 Iraqi forces began surveying at the geographical coordinates of 031-672 and 301-673 on the map of Mehran.

15. On 12 July 1991, five Iraqi forces surveyed the area at the geographical coordinates of 29-82 on the map of Nahr Anbar.

16. On 14 July 1991, at 1630 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed constructing an embankment at the geographical coordinates of 55-41 on the map of Sumar.

17. On 16 July 1991, four Iraqi forces began surveying at the geographical coordinates of 873-125 on the map of Halaleh.

18. On 18 July 1991, 12 Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographical coordinates of 538-247 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

19. On 20 July 1991, a bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 404-111 on the map of Khosravi.

20. On 20 July 1991, a tank was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 593-325 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

21. On 21 July 1991, at 0300 hours, an illuminating bullet was fired by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 538-247 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

22. On 21 July 1991, Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal at the geographical coordinates of 293-821 on the map of Nahr Anbar.

23. On 21 July 1991, Iraqi forces were reinforced with an infantry battalion from the geographical coordinates of 620-250 to the geographical coordinates of 490-290 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

24. On 22 July 1991, at 0345 hours, an illuminating bullet was fired by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 879-062 on the map of Anjireh.

25. On 22 July 1991, Iraqi forces installed a row of barbed wire at the geographical coordinates of 080-690 on the map of Mehran.

26. On 25 July 1991, construction materials for bunkers were disembarked by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 919-003 on the map of Gotbeh mountain.

27. On 27 July 1991, a bunker was constructed by eight Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 415-103 on the map of Khosravi.

28. On 27 July 1991, four Iraqi forces, clothed in Kakhi and green outfits, were seen at the geographical coordinates of 29-82 on the map of Nahr Anbar.

29. On 28 July 1991, a bunker was constructed by seven Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 107-723 on the map of Mehran.

30. On 28 July 1991, 10 Iraqi forces got out of a vehicle at the geographical coordinates of 994-956 on the map of Meimeh.

31. On 12 August 1991, at 0930 hours, 15 Iraqi forces were observed constructing two sun-shelters at the geographical coordinates of 536-442 on the map of Sumar.

32. On 3 August 1991, an individual bunker was constructed by Iraqi forces at at the geographical coordinates of 465-157 on the map of Kharatha.

33. On 4 August 1991, Iraqi forces fired with small-caliber gun from Shino area across from L 16 area at Iranian forces.

34. On 7 August 1991, 15 Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal and individual bunkers at the geographical coordinates of 594-335 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

35. On 10 August 1991, two illuminating bullets were fired by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 107-723 on the map of Mehran.

36. On 12 August 1991, four Iraqi forces dug a canal at the geographical coordinates of 594-335 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

37. On 12 August 1991, Iraqi forces began restoring and constructing observation posts at the geographical coordinates of 705-211 on the map of Chazabeh.

38. On 13 August 1991, a bunker was constructed by six Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 887-035 on the map of Gotbeh mountain.

39. On 14 August 1991, Iraqi forces were reinforced with 20 soldiers aboard an IFA vehicle at the geographical coordinates of 682-241 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

40. On 15 August 1991, two sand-bag bunkers were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 107-723 on the map of Mehran.

41. On 16 August 1991, Iraqi forces launched seven illuminating mortar shells and fired with light-weight weapons at the geographical coordinates of 453-157 on the map of Khosravi.

42. On 18 August 1991, a bunker was constructed by seven Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 402-114 on the map of Halaleh.

43. On 18 August 1991, a bunker was constructed by eight Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 714-220 on the map of Halaleh.

44. On 21 August 1991, a bunker was constructed by nine Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 402-114 on the map of Khosravi.

45. On 21 August 1991, seven Iraqi forces were seen planting mines at the geographical coordinates of 097-716 and 096-718 on the map of Mehran.

46. On 22 August 1991, at 1700 hours, an automatic machine-gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 432-667 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

47. On 23 August 1991, three observation posts were constructed by Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 475-207 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

48. On 23 August 1991, an observation post was constructed by five Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 627-249 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

49. On 23 August 1991, a bunker was constructed by five Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 714-220 on the map of Halaleh.

50. On 23 August 1991, a row of barbed wire was installed by four Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of 293-821 on the map of Nahr Anbar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/286
S/24198
27 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency, Mr. Dobrica Ćosić.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Statement made on 26 June 1992 by the President of Yugoslavia

On behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia I welcome and support today's decisions of the leadership of the Serbian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina concerning unilateral removal of the remaining artillery weapons from their present locations, an immediate cessation of all artillery fire on the city of Sarajevo, withdrawal of air defence weapons from the area surrounding Sarajevo airport in order to open it, according to the Security Council resolution, and place it under the control of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), as well as the decision on guarantees for safe passage of humanitarian relief convoys through the territories controlled by the army of the Serbian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Considering these concrete decisions and actions as unambiguous contributions to the establishment and stabilization of peace in the area of Sarajevo, and as part of an urgent and immediate need to put an end to the armed conflict in Bosnia-Hercegovina as a whole, I call, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, upon the other two parties in the civil war to respond immediately by their own peaceful actions, and upon the international community, particularly the political factors most involved, to make maximum efforts so that the Muslim and Croatian sides halt their military actions, and turn to dialogue towards political settlement of the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina in all its aspects.

In this context, I appeal, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to the Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, to ensure, as early as possible, the resumption of the Conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina on the basis of the previous results of the Conference, and this time not to discontinue its work until consensus is reached among the three ethnic communities on all issues related to future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia-Hercegovina and respects its territorial integrity and borders. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia does not contest the independence of Bosnia-Hercegovina and is prepared to prove that by establishing diplomatic relations with that Republic after successful completion of the Conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina under the chairmanship of Ambassador Cutilheiro, that is, after mutual agreement is reached by all three ethnic communities of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

I wish to offer again firm assurances to the international community and all the parties involved in the armed conflict that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will fulfil all requirements of Security Council resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992) and continue to support strongly all peaceful and constructive views and attitudes aimed at overcoming the fratricidal war and the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina through peaceful, rational and equitable means as soon as possible.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24199
29 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992 and 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992,

Noting the considerable progress reported by the Secretary-General towards securing the evacuation of Sarajevo airport and its reopening by UNPROFOR and feeling the need to maintain this favourable momentum,

Underlining the urgency of a quick delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with his report dated 6 June 1992 (S/24075);

2. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992 and in particular to maintain an absolute and unconditional cease-fire;

3. Appeals to all sides to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in the reopening of the airport, to exercise the utmost restraint and not to seek any military advantage in this situation;

4. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies and organizations and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel; in the absence of such cooperation, the Security Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs;

5. Calls upon all States to contribute to the international humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo and its environs;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24200
29 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in English, of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia which was adopted by the European Community and its member States at the European summit meeting held in Lisbon on 26 and 27 June 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
United Kingdom Mission to the
United Nations

Annex

[Original: English]

European Council Declaration on former Yugoslavia

The European Council strongly condemns the continuing violence which has ravaged the territory of the former Yugoslavia for over a year, resulting in an appalling loss of life and a desperate humanitarian situation, in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although all parties have contributed, in their own way, to the present state of affairs, by far the greatest share of the responsibility falls on the Serbian leadership and the Yugoslav army controlled by it. The Community and its member States stress again the need for full application of the sanctions stipulated by the Security Council.

The European Council deplores in particular that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 758 (1992) has not been achieved. Further measures are therefore required. Member States of the European Community will propose that the legally competent body, the United Nations Security Council, take, without delay, all necessary measures for the reopening of the airport and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and neighbouring areas. The European Community and its member States are ready to cooperate in that as far as is legally and practically possible for them to do so. This may include airborne humanitarian aid. While giving priority to peaceful means, the European Council does not exclude support for the use of military means by the United Nations to achieve these humanitarian objectives.

Noting the Declaration by the Western European Union (WEU) Council of Ministers of 19 June 1992, the European Council welcomes the study being carried out by this organization of possible means in support of actions undertaken in the framework of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The European Council is gravely preoccupied by the increasingly intolerable situation of the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. In spite of actions already undertaken, in particular by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the European Council considers that further important financial help will be needed. The Commission will coordinate these efforts with the other G-24 countries.

With regard to Kosovo, the European Council expects the Serbian leadership to refrain from further repression and to engage in serious dialogue with representatives of this territory. The European Council reminds the inhabitants of Kosovo that their legitimate quest for autonomy should be dealt with in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia. It stresses the need to dispatch observers immediately to Kosovo as well as to neighbouring countries in order to prevent the use of violence and with a view to

contributing to the restoration of confidence. The Community and its member States call upon the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to take the necessary steps to that effect and stand ready, as far as they are concerned, to take part in such a mission.

The European Council reiterates the position taken by the Community and its member States in Guimaraes on the request of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to be recognized as an independent State. It expresses its readiness to recognize that republic within its existing borders according to their Declaration on 16 December 1991 under a name which does not include the term Macedonia. It furthermore considers the borders of this republic as inviolable and guaranteed in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of Paris.

The European Community and its member States do not recognize the new federal entity comprising Serbia and Montenegro as the successor State of the former Yugoslavia. They have decided to demand the suspension of the delegation of Yugoslavia in the proceedings at CSCE and other international forums and organizations.

The European Council states its determination to help the peoples of the former Yugoslavia in their quest for a peaceful future in Europe and reiterates that the European Community Conference on Yugoslavia chaired by Lord Carrington is the only forum capable of ensuring a durable and equitable solution to the outstanding problems of the former Yugoslavia, including constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The European Council urges all parties involved in the peace process to participate fully and without further delay in the negotiations sponsored by the Conference.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24201
29 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATEMENTS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
ON 26 AND 29 JUNE 1992

Statement of 26 June 1992

I regret to inform the Council that the situation in Sarajevo has deteriorated considerably today. The Bosnian Serb forces have increased their bombardment of the area of Dobrinja, a suburb of Sarajevo close to the airport. UNPROFOR has reported that tank and infantry attacks were carried out and heavy artillery has been used against the civilian population. While the forces of the Presidency of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina have retaliated with attacks on two Serb-held areas, UNPROFOR has no doubt that the primary responsibility for the current bloodshed lies with the Serb forces, who are clearly pursuing their attempt to capture Dobrinja. This is occurring despite an agreement, made public yesterday, by the Serb side to stop shelling civilian areas and to abide by a unilateral cease-fire.

I condemn the continued Serb attacks in Sarajevo and call upon the Serb side to cease these attacks immediately. A further military advance into Dobrinja is incompatible with the spirit as well as the letter of the 5 June agreement on the basis of which UNPROFOR has endeavoured to open the airport. In the circumstances, unless the present military offensive by the Serb side ceases and there is evidence over the next 48 hours of actual relocation of heavy weaponry into areas of concentration to be supervised by UNPROFOR, I will have no choice but to reassess the feasibility of UNPROFOR implementing the agreement. It would then be up to the Security Council to determine what other means would be required to bring relief to the suffering people of Sarajevo.

Statement of 29 June 1992

Following my statement to the Security Council on Friday, 26 June about the situation in and around Sarajevo airport, I am pleased to inform the Council that the latest reports from the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, Lt. Gen. Satish Nambiar, indicate that considerable progress has been made towards the assumption by UNPROFOR of responsibility for the airport. Serb

forces have been withdrawing from the airport, and both sides have begun the process of concentrating their heavy weapons in locations to be supervised by UNPROFOR. Though an absolute cease-fire has not yet been achieved, it is the recommendation of the Force Commander, which I endorse, that UNPROFOR must seize the opportunity offered by these developments. I therefore request the Council to grant the authorization foreseen in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 758 (1992) to deploy the additional elements of UNPROFOR necessary to secure the airport and make it operational.

If the Council agrees to my request, it is my intention to instruct Gen. Nambiar immediately to redeploy to Sarajevo airport on an interim basis the Canadian battalion at present located in Sector West in Croatia; to request the Government of France to make available immediately the air traffic control and air lift control elements it has offered to contribute to UNPROFOR; and to request the countries concerned to deploy three smaller battalions to Sarajevo as soon as possible. These three smaller battalions would then replace the Canadian battalion which would return to its duties in Croatia in due course.

If it grants the authorization I have requested under operative paragraph 4 of resolution 758, the Security Council may wish to call strongly on all parties to make the cease-fire absolute. In particular, in view of the pattern of fighting that has been evident in recent days in Sarajevo, I would request the Council to join me in appealing to the Presidency of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to exercise the utmost restraint in this situation, and in particular not to seek any military advantage from the Serb withdrawal from the airport today. It is important that the humanitarian objectives of this UNPROFOR action be kept firmly in mind by all parties.

In this connection, President Mitterrand of France informed me in advance of his visit to Sarajevo yesterday and subsequently briefed me on its outcome, stressing that his objectives were purely humanitarian and coincided with those of the United Nations.

The Force Commander has also requested me to urge all Member States who may wish to send humanitarian flights to Sarajevo to delay doing so until such time as the airport is fully under the control of UNPROFOR and all heavy weapons have been concentrated at UNPROFOR-supervised locations. Moreover, arrangements for the operation of the airport and for the reception and distribution of any humanitarian supplies that may be flown in are not yet complete. I will report to the Security Council on 1 July about progress achieved in this regard and I shall keep the humanitarian agencies and organizations closely informed.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24202
29 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Ireland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour, in response to his note dated 3 June 1992, to report on the measures instituted by Ireland on a national basis and as a State member of the European Community for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

The Council of the European Communities on 1 June 1992 adopted a regulation (1432/92), which has the force of law in all member States, providing for a total ban on trade with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The regulation also prohibits the provision of non-financial services that could directly or indirectly promote the economy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). An order has been made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce of Ireland to give full effect to the regulation, providing for penalties for infringements.

By the same European Community regulation, permission is denied to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly the territory of the Community if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except under the conditions laid down in the Security Council's resolution 757 (1992). An order by the Minister for Tourism, Transport and Communications of Ireland has been introduced to give full effect to this regulation.

A Council decision (92/285) of the States members of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) of 1 June 1992 prohibits trade between ECSC and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Full effect will be given to this decision by an order made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce of Ireland.

The Minister for Finance of Ireland has by order prohibited, except with prior approval, all transactions on accounts, funds or securities, including deposit receipts, where these involve the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or their residents.

The Department of Education of Ireland is advising all major sporting organizations with which it has contact of the terms of the resolution preventing the participation of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in sporting events.

The relevant Irish Government Departments have taken the necessary steps regarding the suspension of scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

With regard to paragraph 8 (a) of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), there is no diplomatic or consular post of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in Ireland.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24203
29 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GUYANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guyana to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note of 3 June 1992 directing attention to paragraphs 3 to 14 and 19 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

In the context of resolution 757 (1992), the Government of Guyana wishes to inform the Secretary-General that Guyana has conformed and intends to ensure continued conformity with the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9.

Guyana wishes to reiterate that as a State Member of the United Nations Guyana will refrain from any action(s) which might inhibit the establishment of a speedy outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia and that it remains committed to the Charter of the United Nations.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/290
S/24204
29 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 69, 79 and 98 of the
preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 June 1992 from the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the Agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the further development of inter-State relations.

We should be grateful if you would circulate the text of this letter as an official document of the General Assembly under items 69, 79 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Valentin V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to the
United Nations

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

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Annex

Agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the further development of inter-State relations

The Russian Federation and Ukraine,

Seeking to strengthen friendly and equitable partnership relations based on universally recognized norms of international law,

Noting the contribution of the peoples of Russia and Ukraine to the development of democratic processes in the two States and their responsibility for the further deepening of such processes,

Have agreed as follows:

1. The Parties shall build their relations as friendly States and shall immediately proceed to draft a new, major political treaty which would reflect the new nature of their interrelations.

Until such a treaty is concluded, the Parties shall strictly observe the provisions of the Treaty between the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of 19 November 1990 and subsequent Ukrainian-Russian agreements.

2. Aware of the reality of the threat from both far-left and far-right revanchist anti-democratic forces, the Parties proclaim their determination to take all necessary measures to protect the constitutional system and the rights and freedoms of their citizens.

3. The Parties shall settle their mutual payment obligations as they stood as of 1 July 1992 and shall undertake coordinated action to reorganize their payments and accounting relations, including settlements between economic agents, bearing in mind the forthcoming introduction of a Ukrainian national monetary unit.

4. The Parties shall base their mutual payments for goods and services on world-market prices. For the payment of any debts which arise, the Parties shall grant each other long-term credits on preferential terms.

5. The Parties shall establish an inter-State bilateral commission to regulate trade and economic and cooperation ties, including ties between defence enterprises, as well as a mixed expert group to study and prepare proposals to resolve questions relating to the procedure for liquidating securities issued by the Government and central organs of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. The Parties shall endeavour to ensure the speedy ratification of the Agreement on the Procedure for Settling Disputes relating to the Conduct of Economic Activities of 20 March 1992.

7. The Parties shall create a coordinated mechanism for servicing the domestic debt of the former USSR, incurred as a result of the withdrawal of the currency resources of enterprises and organizations by the Union Government.

8. The Parties reaffirm their adherence to the principle of open State frontiers between the two countries. In that regard, they shall establish the regulations for customs inspection and the travel of citizens of the two States without visa requirements.

The Parties shall cooperate in the suppression of smuggling, illicit traffic in drugs and arms, and any other illegal activity.

9. Noting that, in the area of international relations, Russia and the Ukraine have at present no grounds for alarm or for reciprocal claims, they shall nevertheless conclude appropriate agreements and shall take all other measures to protect the interests of persons of Russian descent in the territory of Ukraine and persons of Ukrainian descent in the territory of Russia.

10. The Parties shall cooperate in the prevention and settlement of conflicts which might jeopardize their security or in any other way substantially harm their interests.

11. The Parties reaffirm their adherence to existing agreements which define the status of the strategic forces of the United Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States. They have agreed to continue consultations with a view to reaching agreements on the discharge of their responsibilities under the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of 31 July 1991, the Lisbon Protocol of 23 May 1992 and earlier agreements on strategic nuclear forces.

The Parties shall take measures to ensure the speedy ratification of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of 19 November 1990 and its entry into force, and shall cooperate in the implementation of that international instrument.

12. The Parties shall pursue negotiations on the use of the funds allocated by Germany to finance the withdrawal of troops.

13. The Parties have agreed to transfer to Ukraine ownership of part of the property of the former USSR abroad through the allocation, in the near future, of separate buildings for the accommodation and normal operation of diplomatic and consular missions. To that end, a joint commission of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and Ukraine is being established; the commission will make appropriate proposals to the Government of the Russian Federation.

14. In connection with the creation of their own armed forces, the Parties have reaffirmed the importance of continuing negotiations on the creation from the Black Sea Fleet of a Russian navy and a Ukrainian navy in the Black Sea. They have agreed on a contractual basis to make use of existing bases and supply systems. Until the conclusion of negotiations, the Parties have agreed to refrain from unilateral actions.

15. Servicemen of Russia and Ukraine assigned to service in units of the United Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States shall take the oath of allegiance to the State of which they are nationals.

16. The Parties shall continue their efforts to improve inter-parliamentary ties, and shall promote active use of the Inter-Parliamentary Commission of Russia and Ukraine and bilateral cooperation between standing committees and commissions of the Supreme Councils in the field of legislation.

17. With a view to developing Russian-Ukrainian relations on the basis of friendship, cooperation and partnership, the Parties have agreed to hold regular summit meetings. A negotiating mechanism shall also be established on the basis of the State delegations appointed to draft a major political treaty, and to prepare such meetings and coordinate action to implement decisions taken at the meetings.

18. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

Done at Dagomys on 23 June 1992 in duplicate in the Russian and Ukrainian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

B. YELTSIN
President of Russia

L. KRAVCHUK
President of Ukraine

R. KHASBULATOV
President of the Supreme Council
of Russia

I. PLUSHCH
President of the Supreme Council
of Ukraine

E. GAIDAR
Acting Chairman of the Council
of Ministers
Prime Minister of Russia

V. FOKIN
Prime Minister of Ukraine

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24205
29 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 June 1992 from Mr. Ahmad Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, further to his letter dated 23 June 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 28 June 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter dated 23 June 1992, I have the honour to inform you that American and British aircraft have resumed dropping flares on fields under wheat and barley in Ninawa governorate, causing the outbreak of new fires, which have destroyed thousands of tons of grain during the current harvest season.

Below are data relating to the new incidents of fires caused by flares:

1. At 1100 hours on 22 June 1992, aircraft burned five dunums on the old Mosul-Hamdaniyah road.

2. At 1130 hours on 22 June 1992, aircraft burned 13 dunums in the village of Yalawut, Hamdaniyah district.

3. At 1220 hours on 22 June 1992, aircraft burned 30 dunums in the village of Qarah Tepeh.

4. At 1105 hours on 23 June 1992, aircraft were seen in the Muhallabiyah area (Qaryat Tarazah) dropping flares on fields, which set fire to a 20-dunum area.

5. At 1130 hours on 24 June 1992, aircraft dropped a fireball on cultivated areas in the village of Tays Kharab Kabir, setting fire to a 2-dunum cultivated area.

6. At 1720 hours on 24 June 1992, aircraft dropped flares on fields in Kafi Harami, Nimrud subdistrict, setting fire to a 30-dunum cultivated area.

The resumption of the dropping of flares by American and British aircraft in areas under wheat and barley amounts to insistence on continuing to commit internationally prohibited acts and, at the same time, bears out once again the statement made by the United States Department of Defence on 20 June 1992 to the effect that an aircraft had dropped incendiary flares on Iraqi territory as a result of negligence on the part of its pilots and that the pilots of another aircraft had believed that Iraqi radar had been tracking it.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq reaffirms that the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom bear full international responsibility for their commission of the internationally prohibited acts mentioned in my letter dated 23 June 1992 and in this letter. On this basis, the Government of the Republic of Iraq demands that the Security Council condemn these acts and call upon the two above-mentioned Governments to desist immediately from their commission of internationally

prohibited acts and provide compensation for the material damage in lives, property and equipment, including compensation for loss of profit as a result of the damage.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ahmad HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24206
29 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JUNE 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation during the period from 18 to 24 June 1992, as follows. I also wish to state that the period of these violations witnessed an increase in the burning of agricultural crops in Ninawa governorate by these aircraft.

18-19 June 1992

Twenty-four sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-10,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

19-20 June 1992

Twenty sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

20-21 June 1992

Twenty-three sorties flown by five three-aircraft formations and four two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,500-7,500 m, centred on Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

22-23 June 1992

Twenty-one sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations and one three-aircraft formation at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-8,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Dukan and Amadiyah.

23-24 June 1992

Eighteen sorties flown by nine two-aircaft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-8,500 m, centred on Amadiyah, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar, Dohuk and Ayn Zalah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir K. K. AL-NIMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24207
30 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992 and 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992 submitted pursuant to resolution 752 (1992), 1/

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made as a result of the assumption of responsibilities by the United Nations Protection Force in Sectors East and West, and concerned about the difficulties encountered by the Force in Sectors North and South,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992; 1/

2. Urges all parties and others concerned to honour their commitments to effect a complete cessation of hostilities and to implement the United Nations peace-keeping plan; 2/

1/ S/24188.

2/ S/23280, annex III.

3. Also urges, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 727 (1992), the Government of Croatia to withdraw its army to the positions held before the offensive of 21 June 1992 and to cease hostile military activities within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas;

4. Urges the remaining units of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Serb territorial defence forces in Croatia and others concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, in particular with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces in accordance with the plan;

5. Urges the Government of Croatia and others concerned to follow the course of action outlined in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report and appeals to all parties to assist the United Nations Protection Force in its implementation;

6. Recommends the establishment of the Joint Commission described in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, which should consult, as may be necessary or appropriate, with the Belgrade authorities in performing its functions;

7. Authorizes the strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force by the addition of up to sixty military observers and one hundred and twenty civilian police to perform the functions envisaged in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, with the agreement of the Government of Croatia and others concerned;

8. Reaffirms the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991), paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 727 (1992);

9. Supports the views expressed in paragraph 18 of the Secretary-General's report about the grave consequences which the collapse of the United Nations peace-keeping plan would have throughout the region;

10. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to fulfil as soon as possible the terms of paragraph 12 of resolution 752 (1992);

11. Calls again upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia and its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/292
S/24208
30 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 29 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of Yugoslavia in reply to the letter of the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council on 22 June 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of Yugoslavia

Referring to the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina dated 22 June 199? addressed to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to draw attention to the following.

The letter contains tendentious allegations relating to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e., Serbia and Montenegro, and falsely depicts the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As you know, there is a civil war on in Bosnia and Herzegovina, involving the fighting between three ethnic militias being influenced from various sides. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not being involved as a warring party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's vital interest is to achieve peace as soon as possible and to settle all problems in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by democratic means as speedily as possible. In this respect, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is doing all possible to bring about a cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Presidency of Yugoslavia, inter alia, publicly called upon the Serbian leadership in Bosnia and Herzegovina to initiate and scrupulously comply with the immediate cease-fire, as well as to cease immediately any bombardment of Sarajevo and other cities by its forces from the territories controlled by them; to request, in accordance with the already undertaken and publicly declared obligation, the representatives of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) to immediately take over control of Sarajevo airport; to request the presence of UNPROFOR observers in all their units to verify on the ground respect of the cease-fire and to offer guarantees for an unimpeded passage of any humanitarian assistance in the territories controlled by them.

That such appeals by the Presidency of Yugoslavia have been effective is also proved by the conduct of Serb leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina who have undertaken to ensure an end of bombardment of Sarajevo and the transfer of heavy weaponry deployed around Sarajevo airport to another location in order to lift the blockade of the airport and place it under the command of UNPROFOR for the purpose of bringing in humanitarian supplies.

The authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, however, rightfully expect the international community to exert simultaneous pressure on the Muslim and Croatian sides to do all they can to ensure an immediate cease-fire. It is known that Croatia has not in fact complied with the requirements of Security Council resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992), as evidenced also in the most recent report submitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims either against Bosnia and Herzegovina or any other country. It is firmly committed to comply with all requirements of Security Council resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992). It may be recalled that not a single soldier of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in Bosnia and Herzegovina anymore. Respecting, above all, its own borders defined by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the decision of the United Nations Security Council, the Army of Yugoslavia and its Air Force have not in any instance violated the airspace of any neighbouring State, including that of Bosnia and Herzegovina, since 19 May 1992. It is an obvious fact that even transport aircraft containing humanitarian relief supplies have waited approval by international organizations for flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina for days, which illustrates that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strictly abides by the decision of the Security Council. On the other hand, former JNA commanding officers who have joined the military of Serb, Muslim or Croatian peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the armed forces under their command, including military weaponry at their disposal, are not under the control of the General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia supports the demand of the Security Council to disband immediately and disarm all paramilitary forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina and those which may come from the outside. In this context, the establishment and armament on these grounds are prohibited by law in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and effective measures have been taken to prevent the establishment and movement of such troops or armed individuals to the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been suggested also that international control of United Nations observers be established along the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia receives with deep regret the news of the suffering of citizens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbs, Croats and Muslims alike. It is doing its utmost to alleviate the suffering of these citizens and in this respect it itself has so far sent large quantities of humanitarian assistance in the form of foodstuffs, medicines and the like, and it will continue to do so within its means. Moreover, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continuously urge and exert pressure on all parties in the conflict to make possible an effective humanitarian relief action to the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular in Sarajevo.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia believes that a durable solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be achieved by an effective political agreement among all three constituent peoples and that, accordingly, it is necessary to continue to make efforts towards achieving this end.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24209
30 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a document containing a resolution of the Basic People's Congresses at their second session for 1992 concerning foreign policy.

I should be grateful if you would have this document circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Resolution of the Basic People's Congresses at their second session for 1992, concerning foreign policy

The Basic People's Congresses at their second session for the year 1401 (corresponding to 1992) have reviewed the memorandum of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation concerning American, British and French threats to the Great Jamahiriya.

Affirming the adherence of the Libyan Arab people to international laws and instruments, firmly believing in the peaceful settlement of problems and disputes and rejecting resort to methods of threats and sanctions, the Basic People's Congresses affirm their condemnation of all forms of international terrorism, from whatever source; call for the adoption of effective international measures to combat it; appreciate the intensive and ongoing efforts made to find a just and peaceful solution to the crisis that will ensure arrival at the truth with regard to this issue; and declare that the Libyan Arab people is striving and working for peace, inasmuch as it has put forward practical initiatives in all regional and international forums and has, through its popular institutions, been in contact with brothers and friends and all competent international organizations in order to avoid escalation and confrontation and to arrive at peaceful solutions based on international laws and instruments. Accordingly, the Basic People's Congresses hereby resolve that:

1. The Basic People's Congresses affirm their strong adherence to the principles and purposes of the great 1 September revolution, under the leadership of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, and their full readiness to defend acquisitions and achievements resulting from the revolution and their rejection of all threats that seek to infringe on the independence and sovereignty of the Libyan Arab people and to impair its freedom.

2. The Basic People's Congresses hail the efforts of their Arab brothers - monarchs, presidents, emirs, parliaments, organizations, trade unions, associations and parties - that reflect the unity and solidarity of the Arab nation with the Libyan Arab people.

3. The Basic People's Congresses commend the League of Arab States and the role played by its Secretary-General and the efforts of the seven-member Ministerial Committee of the League Council, which has undertaken to defend the Great Jamahiriya.

4. The Basic People's Congresses express their high appreciation for the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its Secretary-General and for the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned States.

5. The Basic People's Congresses hail the international stand that is sympathetic to the Great Jamahiriya in the face of the official international terrorism to which it is subjected, on the one hand, and that supports wise treatment of the issue in accordance with international law by recourse to the International Court of Justice, on the other hand, addressing the issue in a wise and civilized manner that has been commended and lauded by world public opinion.

6. The Basic People's Congresses affirm once again that they condemn all forms of terrorism, do not have dealings with any terrorist organizations or groups anywhere in the world and are ready to participate in any international effort to eliminate terrorism and treat its causes.

7. The Basic People's Congresses affirm the full readiness of the Great Jamahiriya to cooperate with all efforts made to elucidate the facts surrounding the bombing of the United States Pan Am aircraft and the French UTA aircraft and express their sympathy with the families of the victims.

8. The Basic People's Congresses affirm their adherence to the Libyan Criminal Code and the Libyan Code of Criminal Procedure. They raise no objection to the conduct of the investigation and the trial through the seven-member Committee established by the League of Arab States or through the United Nations before a just and impartial court to be agreed on.

9. The Basic People's Congresses call upon the Western States concerned to respond to the positive initiatives put forward by the Great Jamahiriya and the League of Arab States, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, which calls for the peaceful settlement of all disputes.

10. The Basic People's Congresses call upon the United States of America and the United Kingdom to establish relations of equality with the Great Jamahiriya within the framework of international law in a way that serves the mutual interests of our peoples and amid mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

11. The Basic People's Congresses call upon the international Security Council to rescind resolution 748 (1992), which the Basic People's Congresses deem a breach and violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter, and its justification by Chapter VII, which constitutes a grave violation of the Charter, inasmuch as the Great Jamahiriya has not threatened international peace and security. We draw attention to the extreme gravity of the injury caused by the imposition of the sanctions, which have caused enormous injury to the Libyan Arab people, affected its strength, health and education, obstructed its development projects, prevented the performance of its religious rites, such as the Hajj and the Umrah, and participation in the international conferences of the Islamic States, and been prejudicial to the interests and citizens of other States.

12. The question of the iniquitous raid of 1986, with a toll of large numbers of innocent children, women and civilians, should be brought before the international Security Council.

13. The Basic People's Congresses affirm their faith in working with all peoples for the maintenance of international peace and security in order to achieve stability in the world.

14. The Basic People's Congresses call for the exertion of greater effort for the establishment of comprehensive Arab unity, which constitutes the ideal solution for all the issues of the Arab nations.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24210
30 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3089th meeting, on 30 June 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping:

"The Security Council has noted with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping, 1/ prepared pursuant to the statement adopted on 31 January 1992 at the conclusion of the meeting held for the first time by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government. 2/ It is grateful to the Secretary-General for his report, which is a comprehensive reflection on the ongoing process of strengthening the Organization. In this connection, the Council welcomes the efforts made by the Secretary-General.

"In reading the report, the Security Council has noted a set of interesting proposals addressed to the various organs of the United Nations and to Member States and regional organizations. The Council therefore trusts that all organs and entities, in particular the General Assembly, will devote particular attention to the report and will study and evaluate the elements of the report that concern them.

"Within the scope of its competence, the Security Council will, for its part, examine in depth and with due priority the recommendations of the Secretary-General.

1/ S/24111.

2/ S/23500.

"The Security Council also takes this opportunity to reiterate its readiness to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the strengthening of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of the Charter."

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24211
30 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the State of Bahrain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and, with reference to his note dated 3 June 1992 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992), has the honour to inform him that in compliance with the said resolution, the Government of the State of Bahrain has taken the necessary measures for carrying into effect the provisions of the above-mentioned resolution, and in particular paragraphs 4 to 9 thereof.

The Mission would be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24212
30 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the enclosed reply of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992).

I would appreciate it if this letter and its enclosure were distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zvonimir SEPAROVIC
Minister of the Government
of Croatia

Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Croatia to the
United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the President of the State Commission for the United Nations Protection Force addressed to the President of the Security Council

Please find enclosed the reply of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992).

We kindly ask you to circulate it as a document of the Security Council for its consideration together with the report of the Secretary-General, S/24188, dated 26 June.

(Signed) Milan RAMLJAK
President of the State Commission
for UNPROFOR

Enclosure

Reply of the Croatian Government to the proposals put forward by the United Nations Secretary-General in his report S/24188 of 26 June 1992

Departing from the repeatedly expressed readiness of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate with UNPROFOR and other major United Nations authorities;

Departing from the fact that since the adoption of the United Nations peace plan the Republic of Croatia has been doing its utmost to contribute to its timely and successful implementation;

Departing from the fact that in a complex and difficult situation and owing to exceptional efforts by the Security Council and Cyrus Vance and his colleagues a consensus on the United Nations peace plan in the Republic of Croatia was reached;

Departing from the fact that since signing the Sarajevo cease-fire agreement the Serbian side violated the said agreement 8,072 times by 24 June 1992, killing 507 Croatian citizens (including 181 civilians and 16 children) and brutally expelling 1,891 persons from their homes in the occupied areas, whereas the Croatian side was patiently tolerating all these violations of the cease-fire, destructions, pillages and genocide being committed on the non-Serbian population;

Departing from the fact that the occupation troops continue to destroy the Croatian towns (Zupanja, Babina Greda, Slavonski Brod, Sisak, Šibenik, Zadar, Dubrovnik) - just to mention that only yesterday, 29 June 1992, the Dubrovnik Old City centre was struck by about 160 artillery shells which inflicted additional devastation, killed 4 persons and seriously injured 11 persons, including 4 children, and that fierce bombardment of the Sisak Refinery and Ironworks is under way;

Due to the aforementioned facts and considering the report by the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992), document S/24188 of 26 June 1992, the Government of the Republic of Croatia wants to make the following comments:

1. In spite of all the violations of the cease-fire agreement through actions against the Republic of Croatia and all the atrocities committed by the occupation troops against the population of our Republic, the Croatian Government, even in a situation like this, is anxious to act in a way which would make a maximum contribution to the speediest possible and complete assumption of responsibility and control by UNPROFOR in all sectors, as precisely defined by the peace plan.

However, as explicitly pointed out by the Secretary-General himself in his latest report of 26 June, the Vance plan does not oblige the Republic of

Croatia to agree to any border extension of any zone in any United Nations Protected Areas (UNPA) sector.

Therefore, the Government of the Republic of Croatia cannot accept any UNPA border extension nor a change in any part of the peace plan, such as the proposed ethnic composition of the police forces in the "pink zones" and temporary retainment of the local police forces in other parts of Croatia outside UNPA. It should be pointed out that such extensions can in no way be justified by the current events. That is why we see no justification for the "strong pressure" being allegedly exerted by the Belgrade authorities all the time.

The Croatian Government feels that the problem of the "pink zones" has been invented in order to get the parts of the occupied territories incorporated in UNPA, although not envisaged so by the peace plan. This is illustrated by the report released from the meeting between UNPROFOR deputy commander, General P. Morillon, and the Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Croatian Army, General P. Stipetić, held on 25 June 1992 at Karlovac. It was concluded during the meeting that all questions were clarified and no reasons whatsoever existed for any further delay in the assumption of responsibility by UNPROFOR in Sectors North and South.

General Morillon declared that he saw no obstacles and that he would so notify General Nambiar, whom he shortly expected to make a decision on the said assumption of responsibility.

2. In spite of the fact that the Republic of Croatia, as implied in document S/24188, is not obliged to agree to any modifications of the peace plan, we have carefully studied the proposals put forward by the Secretary-General under paragraphs 16 and 17 of his report, motivated by our wish to do as much as possible for the successful implementation of the UNPROFOR operation.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia has the following comments on the said proposals:

(a) To speed up the UNPROFOR operation and to enhance confidence in the operation as a whole and although not obliged by the peace plan, we suggested that the European Community monitors and the UNPROFOR military observers should be present for some time in the "pink zones". Accordingly, Croatia is ready to discuss the question of setting up joint commissions as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report. These commissions, chaired by UNPROFOR, may be composed of the Croatian Government representatives, European Community monitors and the representatives of legally elected municipal assemblies;

Our acceptance of such joint commissions is based on our conviction that maximum effort should be made in ethnically mixed areas to restore trust and confidence and that for this reason such joint commissions ought to be set up not only in the "pink zones", but also in all municipalities within UNPA;

(b) Considering the presence of European Community monitors and UNPROFOR military observers and the setting up of the said joint commissions, we believe that no engagement of the UNPROFOR civil police is needed in the process of restoration of the Croatian authority in the "pink zones";

(c) We also feel that the present confrontation line must not be maintained through some actions, as suggested in the Secretary-General's report and cannot be treated as a sort of division of Croatia outside UNPA. This would contradict the spirit of the UNPROFOR mandate;

(d) We have reiterated our readiness to withdraw simultaneously our troops and military equipment to an agreed distance from UNPA and within agreed schedules; however, demilitarization of any area outside UNPA is not envisaged by the peace plan and is unacceptable in terms of our national security;

(e) The Republic of Croatia is aware of the importance of amnesties as a means of restoring confidence, tolerance and internal stability, but the imposition of the amnesty provision as a condition for implementation of the peace plan (para. 16 (f) of the Secretary-General's report) is utterly unacceptable;

In compliance with the basic principles of a lawful State, decisions on granting amnesties are made by the Croatian Parliament, not the Croatian Government. By the way, the new membership of the Parliament will be constituted after general elections scheduled for 2 August 1992;

(f) Having accepted the international supervision of the restoration of the Croatian authority in the "pink zones", we must remind of the fact that this resumption of authority is supposed to take place along with the withdrawal of the occupation troops from these areas. The Republic of Croatia rejects any, even a temporary international administration on any area outside UNPA;

(g) We must also recall the fact that nearly four months have passed since the arrival of UNPROFOR, and not even their responsibility in all sectors has been assumed nor the deadlines fixed.

Hence our insistence on the need to work out the timetable of the operation as soon as possible, because any further delays and giving forced concessions would only encourage the Serbian side and result in intolerable material destruction and human suffering for the Republic of Croatia. This would prevent provocative and aggressive bombardments by the Serbian aggressor as well as the need for the Croatian Army to respond to them by taking actions within the "pink zones".

3. News from New York has reached us in the course of 30 June 1992 on some rumours launched from Belgrade about the alleged intention of the Croatian Army to demolish the Peruča Dam on the river Cetina designed to cause enormous destruction and an ecological disaster over the whole area in question. These

"accusations" are so perfidious and unfounded that they are hardly worth commenting on. However, experience with Serbian propaganda suggests that the real objective of such accusations and inventions is to jeopardize the implementation of the peace plan and deliberately to attribute the responsibility for it to the Croatian side. The actual situation in the field is completely different. We can give our best assurances that no actions by the Croatian Army took place on 29 June 1992, which was subsequently checked by us after the protest lodged by General Nambiar. The command by the General Chief-of-Staff was renewed to all the Croatian units to observe strictly the cease-fire instructions.

4. The report of the United Nations Secretary-General (para. 2 thereof) refers to the "pink zones" as areas of the Republic of Croatia "populated largely by Serbs", which is not true. The statistical data provide a clear demographic picture of the areas and are enclosed herewith for consideration by any interested party.

5. On the basis of the above comments, the Republic of Croatia is ready to discuss the proposal made by the United Nations Secretary-General in his report S/24188, however it should be pointed out that any imposition of any of these proposed measures through a Security Council resolution or a statement by the President of the Security Council, would actually mean a formal modification of the existing peace plan, which is legally unacceptable within a peace-keeping operation such as UNPROFOR.

In response to recent statements by the United Nations Secretary-General, UNPROFOR Commander Brigadier General J. K. Rob, and the international media, who repeatedly referred to the District of Drniš, in the "pink zone", as a Serbian majority area, the Croatian Ministry of Information wishes to clarify the matter by presenting the following map and graph. Special emphasis has been put on the Miljevci region, which the Croatian Army liberated last week.

DISTRICT OF DRNIŠ

	AREA (SQ. KM.)	TOTAL POPULATION	CROATS TOTAL:	CROATS %	SERBS TOTAL:	SERBS %	OTHERS TOTAL:	OTHERS %
OCCUPIED REGIONS - "PINK ZONE":								
MA"ASE		172	165	95.9%	3	1.7%	4	2.3%
BOBODOL		182	30	16.5%	149	81.9%	3	1.6%
LUKAR		214	199	93.0%	10	4.7%	5	2.3%
LJUBOTIĆ		113	112	99.1%	0		1	0.9%
SUKNOVCI		162	153	94.4%	6	3.7%	3	1.9%
PULJANE		159	154	96.9%	0		5	3.1%
ČITLUK		272	272	100.0%	0		0	
OKLAJ		485	462	95.3%	4	0.8%	19	3.9%
MRATOVO		204	183	90%	17	8.3%	4	2.0%
BOGETIĆ		190	190	100.0%	0		0	
RAZVODE		507	337	66.5%	160	31.6%	10	2.0%
VELUŠIĆ		275	122	44.4%	147	53.5%	6	2.2%
LIŠNJAK		17	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	0	
TRBOUNJE		487	482	99.0%	1	0.2%	4	0.8%
BADANJ		418	401	95.9%	12	2.9%	5	1.2%
DRNIŠ		4653	3447	74.1%	1021	21.9%	185	4.0%
TEPLJUH		433	64	14.8%	360	83.1%	9	2.1%
BIOČIĆ		401	2	0.5%	378	94.3%	21	5.2%
MIOČIĆ		415	10	2.4%	402	96.9%	3	0.7%
ŠTIKOVO		360	30	8.3%	324	90.0%	6	1.7%
SIVERIĆ		992	881	88.8%	97	9.8%	14	1.4%
PARČIĆ		258	251	97.3%	0		7	2.7%
KADINA GLAVICA		510	362	71.0%	138	27.1%	10	2.0%
KAMJANE		233	20	8.6%	213	91.4%	0	
OTAVICE		283	271	95.8%	2	0.7%	10	3.5%
BALJCI		470	13	2.8%	453	96.4%	4	0.9%
MRLOVIĆ POLJE		477	281	58.9%	188	39.4%	8	1.7%
GRADAC		412	396	96.1%	8	1.9%	8	1.9%
RUŽIĆ		463	358	77.3%	98	21.2%	7	1.5%
KRIČKE		717	261	36.4%	445	62.1%	11	1.5%
ŽITNIĆ		510	242	47.5%	257	50.4%	11	2.2%
TOTAL		15444	10167	65.8%	4894	31.7%	383	2.5%
MILJEVCI REGION:								
KIJUĆ		300	300	100.0%	0		0	
DRNOVCI		471	465	98.7%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%
BRIŠTANE		420	411	97.9%	2	0.5%	7	1.7%
BOGATIĆ		104	91	87.5%	13	12.5%	0	
KARALIĆ		165	161	97.6%	1	0.6%	3	1.8%
ŠIRITOVCI		338	338	100.0%	0		0	
KAOČINE		392	387	98.7%	0		5	1.3%
TOTAL		2190	2153	98.3%	19	0.9%	18	0.8%

SOURCE: 1991 CENSUS - THE CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ZAGREB)

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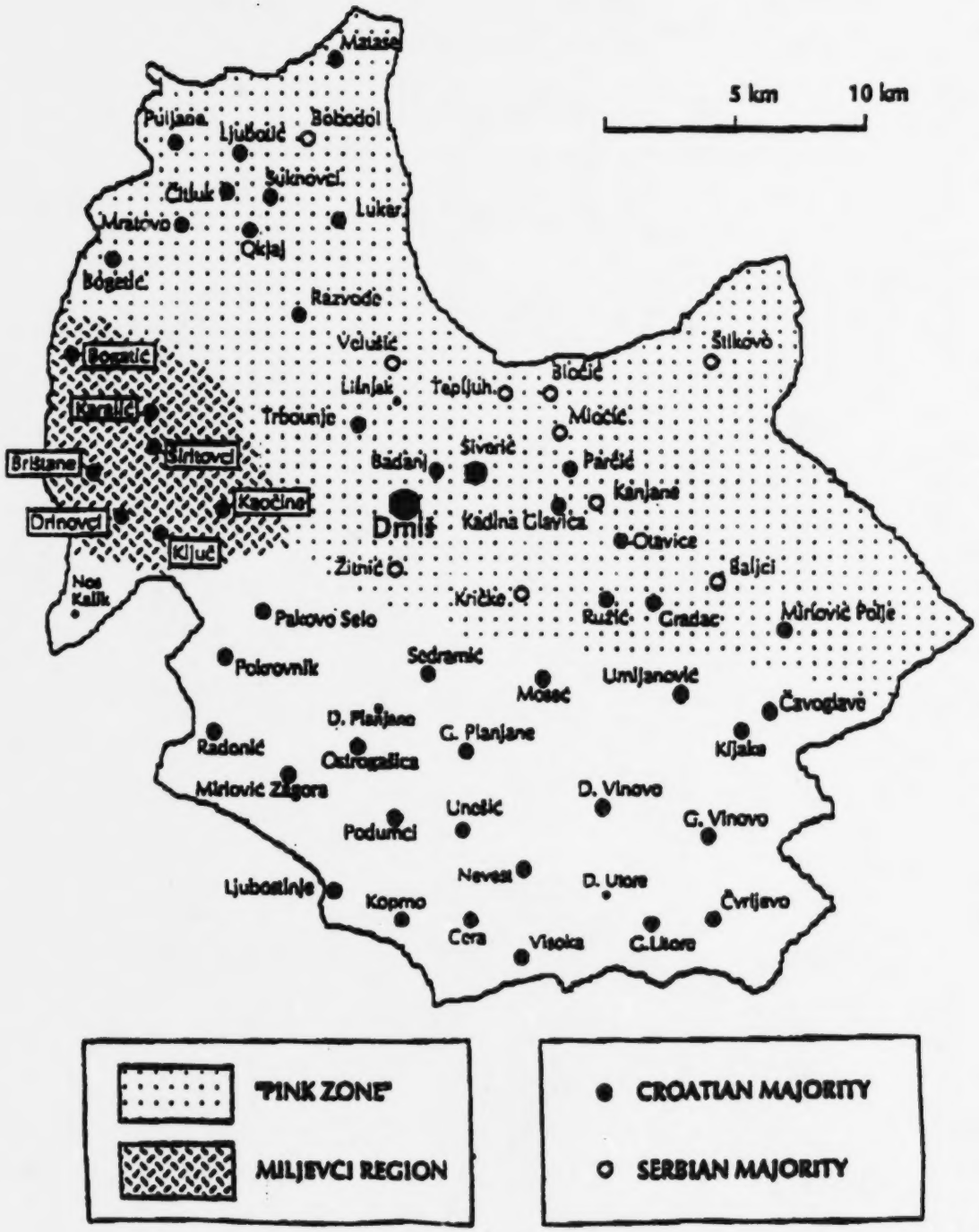
DISTRICT OF DRNIŠ



UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/297
S/24213
30 June 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 June 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli incursions and Israeli practices in southern Lebanon, I should like to inform you hereunder of the latest developments that have taken place over the past two days:

Two Israeli Cobra helicopters bombarded with rockets the home of Muhammad Khalil Yahya in the town of Haris in the Bint Jubayl district inside the Nepalese battalion sector, causing serious damage to the house and those nearby.

On the night of Sunday and Monday 28/29 June 1992, Israeli artillery bombarded parts of Iqlim al-Tuffah and woodlands in the western Bekaa. This was accompanied by helicopter overflights of the frontier zone and by warplanes carrying out mock attacks. The bombardment ignited fires in the woodlands and vineyards and caused serious damage to crops.

On Sunday, 28 June 1992, the town of Tulin and the hills surrounding Marj Uyun, Burj al-Maluk and Mansuri came under artillery and rocket bombardment originating from the occupied border strip.

On the same date, Israeli forces opened fire with artillery on a Lebanese Army checkpoint in the town of Na'ayriyah in the Nabatiyah district.

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* A/47/50.

Israeli artillery shells also fell in the neighbourhood of Bra'shit and Wadi al-Saluqi, causing damage to property and a fire in the fields.

The Israeli occupation forces expelled the Lebanese citizen Elias Zeinoun from the occupied zone after detaining him in his home for 10 days.

The Lebanese Government, as it informs the Secretary-General and the international community, and in particular the States Members of the Security Council, of the daily Israeli incursions and Israeli practices against Lebanese citizens in their own country, calls for earnest and practical action to bring them to an end, particularly in light of the fact that they are incompatible with international law and the first principles of human rights.

The tragic situation that prevails in southern Lebanon continues because of Israel's persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), observance of which would end the anomalous situation in the area.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24214
30 June 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the letter, dated 22 June 1992 from the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, H.E. Mr. Alija Izetbegović.

May I ask for your kind assistance in having the letter distributed to the member Missions of the Security Council, and having the letter entered as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 June 1992 from His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegović, President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to inform you of the decision of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to proclaim a State of War in our country. The purpose of this proclamation is the mobilization of our population and our resources in defence of our country against the aggression which has not only ceased since the passing of Security Council resolution 752, but has escalated from day to day with ever-increasing brutality.

Yesterday, in the centre of Sarajevo alone, artillery shells have killed 19 persons and badly wounded 87. The enemy ring around the city is being strengthened with fresh troops and new heavy weapons. Airplanes of the Yugoslav Army have bombarded Goražde and Visoko. New enemy forces are on their way from Serbia and Montenegro.

The regular forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are respecting the 48-hour cease-fire arranged by UNPROFOR in order to enable the process of opening Sarajevo airport to continue in accordance with Security Council resolution 758. We are concerned that the airport should open as soon as possible, so that the humanitarian aid which the half million besieged citizens of Sarajevo have been awaiting for two months can be brought in.

We continue to believe that the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be stopped by military intervention under the aegis of the United Nations. Such an intervention could be limited to air attacks against selected targets /the aggressor's concentrations of artillery, and his airfields in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro/. I therefore beg you to give your support to such an action in accordance with Article 7 of the United Nations Charter.

I would be grateful if you could circulate this communication as a document of the Security Council.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Alija Izetbegović
President of the Presidency
of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In view of the fact that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the victim of aggression carried out by the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro, the Yugoslav Army and terrorists of the Serbian Democratic Party,

- and that this aggression has been confirmed by the Security Council of the United Nations in resolution number 752 of 18 May 1992,

- and that this aggression has continued after the passing of the said resolution of the Security Council,

- and that this aggression is being accompanied by brutal genocide against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a result of which until now more than 40,000 people have been killed, about 1,400,000 citizens forcibly uprooted from their homes, and more than 60,000 of these incarcerated in concentration camps,

- and that the aggressor is continuing systematically to destroy civil, industrial, religious and other buildings,

- and that the aggressor has occupied some 70 per cent of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is refusing to end the aggression,

- and on the basis of the right to self-defence which is recognized by international law,

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the basis of Amendment LI, paragraph 5, section 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its session held on 20 June 1992 decided to proclaim

A STATE OF WAR

1. State of War is proclaimed on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. The proclamation of a State of War has as its aim to make possible, on the basis of the right of citizens to individual and collective self-defence, a more effective engagement of all human and material potential at home and abroad for the liberation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the aggressor, as well as restoration of the damaged legal order and the creation of conditions for the return of all uprooted citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to their homes.

3. The armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are empowered to take all necessary measures for the organization of nationwide resistance for the attainment of these goals.

4. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will observe the requirements of international law and of the international conventions which regulate the behaviour of States in a State of War, and in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, will respect the decisions and initiatives

of the Security Council concerned with the establishment and maintenance of peace and security. The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will, together with the United Nations Security Council, the European Community, and other international institutions, continue to seek for a peaceful solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina by means of talks which are in harmony with its dignity, independence, integrity and territorial wholeness. In this regard the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina remains open to all relevant initiatives.

5. The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will inform the Security Council of the United Nations of this decision.

6. This decision comes into force on the day on which it was made, and will be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

(Signed) Alija Izetbegovic
President of the Presidency
of Bosnia and Herzegovina

20 June 1992